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By JOHN FENNO, N° 119 Chesnut Street.

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MESSAGE

Of the President of the United States,
To both Houses of Congress,
May 4th, 1798.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

I now transmit to congress copies of all the communications, from our envoys extraordinary, received since their arrival in Paris, excepting those before presented by me to both houses.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States,
May 4th, 1798.

(No. 6.)

Paris, February 7th, 1798.

Dear Sir,

WE transmit to you in this inclosure our last letter to the minister of foreign relations; though dated the 17th ult. it was not, on account of the time taken to translate so long a letter, delivered till the 31st. In our communications here, although we have, agreeably to your instructions, written in our own language, we at the same time have taken the precaution, lest our meaning should be misrepresented or misunderstood, to accompany them with an accurate translation. We have not yet received any answer to this communication, and should no notice be taken of it in a few days, we shall apply in a more explicit manner for our passports.

The councils have passed the decree mentioned in No 5. as having been recommended by the directory to capture and condemn all neutral vessels laden in part or in whole with the manufactures or productions of England or its possessions. We inclose you the official copy of the report on that subject, and shall represent to this government the injustice and injury which it must inevitably occasion us.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, your most obedient humble servants,

Charles Cotesworth Pinckney,
J. Marshall,
E. Gerry.

Col. Pickering,
Secretary of the United States.

TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Citizen Minister,

THE undersigned envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the French republic, have been hitherto restrained by the expectation of entering on the objects of their mission in the forms usual among nations, from addressing to the executive directory, through you, those explanations and reclamations with which they are charged by the government they represent. If this expectation is to be relinquished, yet the unfeigned wish of the United States to restore that harmony between the two republics, which they have so unremittingly sought to preserve, renders it the duty of the undersigned to lay before the government of France, however informal the communication may be deemed, some considerations, in addition to those already submitted, relative to the subsisting differences between the two nations.

Openly and repeatedly have France and America interchanged unequivocal testimonials of reciprocal regard. These testimonials were given by the United States, with all the ardor and sincerity of youth. It is still believed that on the part of France they were likewise the offspring of real esteem. They were considered on the other side of the Atlantic as evidencing a mature friendship to be as durable as the republics themselves. Unhappily the scene is changed; and America looks around in vain for the ally or the friend. The contrast both of language and of conduct which the present so avowedly exhibits to a portion of the past, has been repeatedly attributed by France, to a disposition alledged to exist in the government of the United States, unfriendly to this republic, and partial towards its enemies.

That government, astonished at a reproach so unfounded in fact, so contradicted by its declarations and its conduct, could scarcely consider this charge as serious, and has ever cherished the hope, that a candid review of its conduct founded on the documents, and aided by the arguments with which the executive directory has been furnished would have rescued it from the injurious suspicion. This hope seems not to have been realized. The undersigned, therefore, deem it proper to precede their application for that justice which they claim from France, by an effort to remove the cause, which is alledged to have produced the injuries of which they complain. With this view, they pray the attention of the executive directory to a serious and candid re-consideration of the leading measures adopted by the government of the United States, and they persuade themselves, that however various and multiplied the channels may be through which mis-information, concerning the dispositions of that government, may have been received, yet this reconsideration must remove unfounded prejudices and entirely exculpate the American nation from an accusation it knows to be unfounded, and believes to be supported by no single fact.

When that war which has been waged with such unparalleled fury, which in its vast vicissitudes of fortune, has alternately threatened the very existence of the conflicting parties, but which, in its progress, has surrounded France with such splendor, and added still more to her glory than her territory, when that war first involved those nations with whom the United States were in habits of friendly intercourse, it became incumbent on their government to examine their situation, their connections and their duties. America found herself at peace with all of the belligerent powers. She was connected with some of them by treaties of amity and commerce, and with France by a treaty of alliance also. These several treaties were considered with the most serious attention, and with a sincere wish to determine by fair construction the obligations which they really imposed.—The result of this enquiry, was a full conviction, that her engagements by no means bound her to take part in the war, but left her so far the mistress of her own conduct as to be at perfect liberty to observe a system of real neutrality. It is deemed unnecessary to analize those treaties in order to support the propriety of this decision, because it is not recollected ever to have been questioned and is believed not to admit of doubt.

Being bound by no duty to enter into the war, the government of the United States conceived itself bound by duties the most sacred to abstain from it. Contemplating man, even in a different society, as the friend of man, a state of peace, though unstipulated by treaty, was considered as imposing obligations not to be wantonly violated.

These obligations created by the laws of nature, were in some instances strengthened by solemn existing engagements, of which good faith required a religious observance.

To a sense of moral right, other considerations of the greatest magnitude were added, which forbade the government of the United States to plunge them unnecessarily into the miseries of the bloody conflict then commencing. The great nations of Europe either impelled by ambition, or by existing or supposed political interests, peculiar to themselves, have consumed more than a third of the present century in wars. Whatever causes may have produced so afflicting an evil, they cannot be supposed to have been entirely extinguished, and humanity can scarcely indulge the hope, that the temper or condition of man is so altered as to exempt the next century from the ills of the past. Strong fortifications, powerful navies, immense armies, the accumulated wealth of ages and a full population, enable the nations of Europe to support those wars in which they are induced to engage, by motives which they deem adequate, and by interests inclusively their own. In all respects different is the situation of the United States; possessed of an extensive unsettled territory, on which bountiful nature has bestowed with a lavish hand all the capacities for future legitimate greatness, they indulge no thirst for conquest, no ambition for the extension of their limits. Encircled by no dangerous powers they neither fear, nor are jealous of their neighbours, and are not on that account obliged to arm for their own safety. Separated from Europe by a vast and friendly ocean, they are but remotely, if at all, affected by those interests, which agitate and influence this portion of the globe. Thus circumstanced, they have no motive for a voluntary war. On the contrary, the most powerful considerations urge them to avoid it.—An extensive and undefended commerce, peculiarly necessary to a nation which does not manufacture for itself, which is, and for a long time to come, will be almost exclusively agricultural, would have been its immediate and certain victim. The surplus produce of their labour must have perished on their hands, and that increase of population so essential to a young country, must, with their prosperity, have sustained a serious check. Their exertions too would not have been considerable, unless the war had been transferred to their own bosoms.

Great as are the means and resources of the United States, for self-defence, 'tis only in self-defence that those resources can be completely displayed. Neither the genius of the nation, nor the state of its finances, admit of calling its citizens from the plough, but to defend their own liberty and their own fire-sides. How criminal must have been that government which could have plunged its constituents in a war, to which they were neither impelled by duty nor solicited by interest; in which they committed so much to hazard; in which they must suffer, in order to act efficiently, and could only display their energy too in repelling invasion! But motives still more powerful than the calamities of the moment, have influenced the government of the United States.

It was perhaps impossible to have engaged voluntarily in the existing conflict, without launching into the almost boundless ocean of European politics, without contracting habits of national conduct, and forming close political connections which must have compromitted the future peace of the nation, and have involved it in all the future quarrels of Europe. A long train of armies, debts and taxes, checking the growth, diminishing the happiness, and perhaps endangering the liberty of the United States, must have followed the adoption of such a system. And for what purpose should it have been adopted? For what purpose should America thus burthen herself with the conflicts of Europe? Not to comply with any engagements she has formed, not to promote her own views, her own objects, her own happiness, or her own safety, but to move as a Satellite around some greater Planet, whose law, she must of necessity obey. In addition to these weighty considerations, it was believed that France would derive more benefit from the neutrality of America, than from her becoming a party in the war.

The determination then of the government of the United States to preserve that neutral station in which the war found them, far from manifesting a partiality for the enemies of France, was only a measure of justice to itself and to others, and did not even derogate from that predilection for this republic, which it has so repeatedly expressed and displayed. Having avowed this determination, encreased motives of honor and of duty commanded its faithful observance. It is not a principle which remains now to be settled, that a fraudulent neutrality is no neutrality at all; and that the nation which would be admitted to its privileges must also perform the duties it enjoins. Had the government of the United States, declaring itself neutral, indulged its partialities by granting favours unstipulated by treaty, to one of the belligerent powers, which it refused to another, it could no longer have claimed the immunities of a situation of which the obligations were forgotton, it would have become a party to the war, as certainly as if war had been openly and formally declared, and it would have added to the madness of wantonly engaging in such a hazardous conflict, the dishonor of insincere and fraudulent conduct; it would have attained circuitously an object which it could not plainly avow, or directly pursue, and would have tricked the people of the United States into a war, which it could not venture openly to declare.

It was matter of real delight to the government and people of America, to be informed that France did not wish to interrupt the peace they enjoyed.

The undersigned have been induced to rest upon this first necessary and decisive step taken by their government, altho' its propriety may not be controverted, from a conviction, that if the right of the United States, to observe a fair and honest neutrality be established, the general charges of an unfriendly disposition, made against them by France, must be relinquished, because the facts, by which those charges are supported, will be found to have grown inevitably out of that situation.

This measure was accompanied by another which, in repelling so astonishing a charge as partiality for the enemies of France, deserves to be noticed. Soon after the government of the United States had notified to its citizens the duties which its neutrality enjoined, Mr. Genet, the first minister from this Republic, arrived at Philadelphia: altho' his conduct had been such as to give cause for serious alarm, altho' before he was even acknowledged as a minister, or had reached the authority which could inspect his credentials, he had assumed the functions of the government to which he was deputed. Yet the government resolved to see in him only the Representative of a Republic to which it was sincerely attached, gave him the same warm and cordial reception which he had experienced from its citizens, without a single exception from Charleston to Philadelphia. The then situation of France deserves to be remembered.

While the recollection adds, citizen minister, to the glory with which your nation is encircled, it establishes the sincerity of the United States.

The most formidable combination the world had ever seen, threatened the extermination of this Republic. Austria, Germany, Prussia, Britain, Spain, Holland and Sardinia were in arms against France, and Russia was leagued in the coalition. Nor was this all. The Republic, distracted by internal divisions, contained numerous enemies within its own bosom, and a considerable portion of its proper force was arrayed against itself. In such a state of things, the most sanguine might fear, and the most ardent hesitate. Confident in their strength and relying on success, the coalesced powers thought to arm in their cause the residue of the world, and deemed it criminal to acknowledge the sovereignty of the Republic. The nations of Europe, even those who had not entered into the contest, were either of themselves unwilling to acknowledge this sovereignty, or were deterred by fear from doing so. Had the partialities of America been against France, this example would have been followed. According to the rules of ordinary calculation, the measure would have been safe, and consequently a government feeling the attachments now so unjustly attributed to that of the United States, would have indicated those attachments by its adoption. Far from pursuing such a system the United States, unawed by the strength of the coalition, received with open arms the minister of this Republic, acknowledged with enthusiasm the government which had deputed him, overlooked his extraordinary attacks on their sovereignty and manifested a cordial friendship for his Nation and a sincere wish for its success.

Scarcely were the first ceremonies of his reception over, when Mr. Genet displayed a disposition to usurp and exercise, within the United States, the choicest and most important duties and powers of sovereignty. He claimed the privileges of arming and embodying the citizens of America within their own territory, to carry on from thence expeditions against nations with whom they were at peace, of fitting out and equipping within their limits privateers, to cruize on a commerce destined for their ports, of exercising within their jurisdiction, an independent judiciary, and of arraigning their government at the bar of the people. The undersigned will not ask in what manner France would have treated any foreign minister who should have dared so to conduct himself towards this republic? But in what manner would the American government have treated such a minister, if the representative of a nation it viewed with coldness, or even indifference? In what manner would it have treated him, had he been the representative of any other nation than France? No man acquainted with that government can doubt how these enquiries ought to be answered. From the minister of France alone could this extraordinary conduct be borne with temper. To have continued to have borne it, without perceiving and feeling its extreme impropriety, would have been to have merited the contempt as well of France as of the other powers of the earth. The government of the United States did feel it; but far from transferring to his nation that resentment, which such conduct could not fail to excite, it distinguished strongly between the government and its minister, and the representations it made were in the language of a friend afflicted but not irritated by the injuries it complained of. The recall of that minister was received with universal joy, as a confirmation that his whole system of conduct was attributable only to himself; and not even the publication of his private instructions could persuade the American government to ascribe any part of it to this republic.

At the same time the exertions of the United States to pay up the arrearages of their debt to France, which had been unavoidably permitted to accumulate, to make disinterested and liberal advances to the sufferers of St. Domingo, thrown suddenly upon them without provisions or money, whose recommendation was that they were Frenchmen and unfortunate, the perseverance with which they apologized for and ascribed any occasional injuries they sustained to the force of circumstances, the interest which they continued openly to take in all the fortunes of this republic, manifested partialities of a very different sort from those which have been so unjustly attributed to them.

At this period too, a great principle was brought into discussion, the dispassionate consideration of which is essential to the fair estimate of the charges made by France against the government of the United States. The property of French citizens was taken by British cruizers and ships of war, out of American bottoms, and the American government submitted to the practice. The propriety of submitting to it depends entirely on the naked right of the captors, under the existing circumstances of the case, to exercise such a power. The circumstances were these. In the treaty of commerce made between France and the United States in February 1778, it was stipulated in substance, that neither party should take out of the vessels of the other, the goods of its enemy, but that the character of the bottom should be imparted to its cargo. With England the United States had made no stipulation on the subject.

It follows then that the rights of England, being neither diminished or encreased by compact, remained precisely in their natural state, and were to be ascertained by some pre-existing acknowledged principle.

This principle is to be searched for in the law of nations. That law forms, independent of compact, a rule of action by which the sovereignties of the civilized world consent to be governed. It prescribes what one nation may do without giving just cause of war, and what, of consequence, another may & ought to permit, without being considered as having sacrificed its honour, its dignity or independence.

What then is the doctrine of the law of nations on this subject? Do neutral bottoms of right, independent of particular compact' protect hostile goods? The question is to be considered on its own right, uninfluenced by the wishes or the interests of a neutral or belligerent power.

It is a general rule that war gives to a belligerent power a right to seize and confiscate the goods of his enemy. However humanity may deplore the application of this principle, there is perhaps no one to which man has more universally assented, or to which jurists have more uniformly agreed. Its theory and its practice have unhappily been maintained in all ages. This right then may be exercised on the goods of an enemy wherever found, unless opposed by some superior right. It yields by common consent to the superior right of a neutral nation to protect, by virtue of its sovereignty, the goods of either of the belligerent powers found within its jurisdiction. But can this right of protection, admitted to be possessed by every government within its own limits in virtue of its absolute sovereignty, be communicated to a vessel navigating the high seas?

It is supposed that it cannot be so communicated; because the ocean being common to all nations no absolute sovereignty can be acquired in it; the rights of all are equal, and must necessarily check, limit and restrain each other. The superior right therefore of absolute sovereignty to protect all property within its own territory, ceases to be superior when the property is no longer within its own territory, and may be encountered by the opposing acknowledged right of a belligerent power to seize and confiscate the goods of his enemy. If the belligerent permits the neutral to attempt, without hazard to himself, thus to serve and aid his enemy, yet he does not relinquish the right of defeating that attempt whenever it shall be in his power to defeat it. Thus it is admitted that an armed vessel may stop and search at sea a neutral bottom, and may take out goods, which are contraband of war, without giving cause of offence, or being supposed in any degree to infringe neutral rights. But this practice could not be permitted within the rivers, harbours or other places of a neutral, where its sovereignty was complete. It follows then that the full right of affording protection to all property whatever, within its own territory, which is inherent in every government is not transfered to a vessel navigating the high seas. The right of a belligerent over the goods of his enemy within his reach, is as complete as his right over contraband of war, and it seems a position not easily to be refuted, that a situation that will not protect the one, will not protect the other. A neutral bottom then does not of right, in cases where no compact exists, protect from his enemy the goods of a belligerent power.

To this reasoning, the practice of nations has conformed, and the common understanding of mankind seems to have assented. Vattel, B. 3. Sect. 115, says positively, "that effects be-"longing to an enemy, found on board a neu-"tral ship are seizable by the rights of war."

Vattel is believed to be supported by the most approved writers on the same subject. It is deemed unnecessary to multiply citations to this point; because France herself is supposed to have decided it. In her maritime ordonnance of the year 1744, which is considered as having been in force in 1778, enemy goods in neutral bottoms, generally, are declared liable to seizure and confiscation. From the operation of this rule are excepted the vessels of Denmark and the United Provinces, to whom special treaties secured the exception. In the ordonnance of the 26th July, 1778, the first article of which is considered as forbidding the cruizers of France to stop and bring into port neutral vessels, having on board the goods of an enemy, a power is reserved to revoke the privilege granted to neutrals by that article, if the enemy should not grant the same privilege within six months from the publication of that regulation. This clearly indicates a conviction that the exemption from capture of the goods of an enemy, which should be found on board the vessel of a neutral power, not having stipulated such exemption by treaty, was a privilege granted by the ordonnance and that the mere revocation of the ordonnance would abolish the privilege, and restore the ancient rule. It will not be contended that France continued in a long course of practice and of legislation opposed to her own opinion of the law of nations. It must then be considered as the opinion of France, that under the law neutral bottoms afford no protection to the goods of an enemy. This principle thus admitted to have been established is supposed by some to have been changed by the armed neutrality. A new law of nations, it is contended, was introduced, by that confederation. But who were the parties to that federation, and what was its object? The northern maritime powers united to protect by force, in their own bottoms, during the then existing war, the goods of either and of all the belligerent powers. The compact in its own nature was confined with respect to its object and its duration. It did not purport to change nor could it change permanently and universally the rights of nations not becoming parties to it. It did indeed hold forth the promise of future more permanent and more general engagements for the same object, but such engagements were never formed. How then can this temporary and partial convention be considered as altering radically and generally, principles which have been universally adopted, and in the modifications of which all have an interest? Would France herself admit that a combination, such as that which constituted the armed neutrality, may rightfully change the law of nations, and establish a new code of universal obligation? It is believed that no nation on earth would more perseveringly oppose such an invasion of its sovereignty.

There seems then to be no solid ground for maintaining, that the general law of nations has been at all varied by the armed neutrality.

It remains to enquire whether the treaties, between France and the United States, pledge either nation to assert and establish the principle that free bottoms make free goods.

The treaty of amity and commerce, concluded the 6th February 1778, stipulates reciprocally for the right of trading with and protecting the goods of the enemy of either party in the vessels of the other, and in turn surrenders its own goods found in the vessels of an enemy, but it contains no clause imposing on either party the duty of extending the principle or of supporting its application to other nations. The stipulations of that treaty are negative as well as affirmative. They specify as well the disabilities intended to be created and the duties to be imposed as the privileges designed to be granted. Had it been intended that either nation should have been bound to maintain this principle in its intercourse with others, or should have been in any degree incapacitated from prosecuting freely that intercourse, without the previous admission of the principle, a stipulation to that effect would have been made. No such stipulation having been made, the parties cannot be presumed to have intended it. Indeed it would have been madness in the United States, under their actual circumstances, to have formed such an agreement. There being no express stipulation to this effect, it cannot be supposed to have been implied. Nations forming a solemn compact which ought to regulate their conduct towards each other, which is to be resorted to for the standard of adjusting their differences, do not leave to implication such delicate and important points. Indeed if a great principle not mentioned is permitted to be implied, the object of a written agreement, which is itself to evidence all the obligation it creates, is totally defeated. But who is to make the implication, and to what extent is implication to be allowed? It is very easy to perceive, that the doctrine of implying in contracts stipulations never formed, would destroy all certainty of construction, and open a boundless field of controversy to the contracting parties.

It results from the very nature of a contract which affects the rights of the parties, but not

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of others, and from the admiſſion of a general rule of action, binding independent of compact, which may be changed by conſent, but is only changed ſo far as that conſent is actually given, that a treaty between any two nations muſt leave to all others thoſe rights which the law of nations acknowledges; and muſt leave each of the contracting parties ſubject to the operation of thoſe rights. For the truth of this poſition, believed to be ſo clear in itſelf, and which it is ſuppoſed the hiſtory of all Europe will illuſtrate, the ordonnance of 1744 already quoted is conſidered as furniſhing an unequivocal authority. By that ordonnance the law of nations is applied to all thoſe neutrals with whom France had not ſtipulated, that the quality of their bottoms ſhould be imparted to their cargoes, while thoſe with whom ſuch ſtipulations had been made are exempted from the application of the law.

The deſire of eſtabliſhing univerſally the principle that neutral bottoms ſhall make neutral goods, is perhaps felt by no nation on earth, more ſtrongly than by the United States. Perhaps no nation is more deeply intereſted in its eſtabliſhment. It is an object they keep in view and if not forced by violence to abandon, they will purſue in ſuch manner as their own judgment may diſtate as being beſt calculated to attain it; but the wiſh to eſtabliſh a principle is eſſentially different from a determination that it is already eſtabliſhed. The intereſts of the United States could not fail to produce the wiſh, their duty forbid them to indulge it, when deciding on a mere right. However ſolicitous America might be to purſue all proper means, tending to obtain for this principle the aſſent of all or any of the maritime powers of Europe, ſhe never conceived the idea of obtaining that conſent by force.

The United States will only arm to defend their own rights, neither their policy nor their intereſts permit them to arm, in order to compel a ſurrender of the rights of others. Theſe and other conſiderations, which have been ſubmitted to the government of France, produced on the part of the United States, a deciſion, that their bottoms could not of right protect the goods of a belligerent power from an enemy not bound to reſpect the principle. This deciſion was founded on the moſt perfect conviction that it was enjoined by the law of nations, and that good faith, reſpect for truth, and for the duties of an upright and honeſt judgment, rendered it indiſpenſible. This conviction remains unſhaken If theſe arguments, which ſtill appear concluſive to the American government, have not the ſame operation on the judgment of France, they muſt at leaſt be ſufficient to evince the ſincerity with which that government has acted, and to prove that its conduct, in this reſpect, was produced by a ſenſe of duty, and not by any partiality for a nation againſt which it was, at that time, conſiderably irritated by other cauſes.

The underſigned, citizen miniſter, rely too implicitly on your candor and diſcernment to apprehend that you will eſtimate improperly the motives which on this eſſential point have influenced and guided the United States.

The early deciſion of the American government on this ſubject was immediately openly avowed, and amply ſupported by Mr. Jefferſon, the then ſecretary of ſtate, in his letter to Mr. Genet, dated the 24th July, 1793; and in his letter to Morris dated 16th Auguſt in the ſame year. The arguments which thoſe letters contain, were ſuppoſed to have ſatisfied the government of France, ſince its miniſters in the United States no longer controverted the principle they ſupported. Indeed thoſe arguments appeared too concluſive to permit a doubt concerning the ſucceſs which would attend them.

In Auguſt 1794, when Mr. Monroe, the then miniſter of the United States to this republic, was received into the boſom of the convention, France obviouſly did not conſider the acknowledgment of this eſtabliſhed principle of the law of nations, as indicating a partiality towards her enemy. The language uſed on the occaſion could only have been uſed to the miniſter of a nation whoſe friendſhip was valued and whoſe conduct had evinced the ſincerity of its profeſſions. It was then declared "that the ſweeteſt, the frankeſt fraternity united "in effect the two republics," and that "their "union would be forever indiſſoluble." Theſe declarations made long after America had avowed its neutrality, and had avowed its acquieſcence under the principle that a belligerent power, unreſtrained by particular treaty, may of right take out of the bottoms of a neutral, the goods of its enemy, demonſtrate that neither that neutrality nor that acquieſcence induced the want of a proper regard for France. The government of the United States ſtill cheriſhes the hope, that this true and fair eſtimate then made of its conduct, may be ſoon reſumed by a nation whoſe friendſhip it has aſſiduouſly and unremittingly cultivated, by all thoſe means which good faith and juſtice could permit it to uſe.

After the diſcuſſion of this intereſting queſtion was ſuppoſed to have been cloſed, and France was believed to have been entirely content with that ſyſtem in which the United States found themſelves bound to perſevere, ſome complaints were made, not againſt the principles adopted by the government, but againſt the application of thoſe principles to particular caſes ſuppoſed not to come within them. The neutrality of the United States could not permit prize to be made of thoſe veſſels belonging to nations with whom they were at peace, within their juriſdiction, or by privateers fitted out it their own ports. Regulations to this effect were neceſſarily made, and to enforce the obſervance of thoſe regulations was a duty not to be diſpenſed with. The right of one of the belligerent powers, to obtain the releaſe of a veſſel captured under ſuch circumſtances was as ſacred as the right of the captor of a veſſel taken on the high ſeas and which according to the uſages of war was lawful prize. The United States were bound to reſpect the rights of both. To do ſo, it was neceſſary to examine the facts; for which purpoſe, a tribunal, in which both parties might be fairly heard, was unavoidable. Some complaints were made of particular vexations, and each complaint has heretofore been particularly attended to. It is believed to be unneceſſary to review theſe ſeveral caſes, becauſe the underſigned are entirely perſuaded that explanations already given muſt have been completely ſatisfactory. Should any one of them be ſtill conſidered as furniſhing ſubject for complaint, the underſigned will proceed to its inveſtigation, with the moſt ſincere deſire to attain truth, and to redreſs the wrong, if any has been committed.

During this period, the cauſes of complaint againſt France, on the part of the United States, were by no means inconſiderable. Their commerce was not exempt from depredations, believed to be entirely unwarrantable, made upon it by the Cruizers of this Republic.

On the 9th May 1793, the national convention paſſed a decree relative to the commerce of neutrals, the firſt article of which is in theſe words, "The French ſhips of War and privateers may ſtop and bring into the ports of the "republic ſuch neutral veſſels as are loaded, in "whole or in part, either with proviſions belonging to neutrals, and deſtined for enemy "ports, or with merchandize belonging to ene"mies." In conſequence of the remonſtrances of the American miniſter, the convention on the 23d May, declared "that the veſſels of the "United States are not compriſed in the regu"lations of the decree of the 9th May." On the 28th of the ſame month the convention repealed the decree of the 23d—On the 1ſt July they re-eſtabliſhed it. On the 27th July it was again repealed. Under the decree of the 9th May, the veſſels of the United States were captured, brought into the ports of France, and their cargoes diſpoſed of. Could this decree, citizen miniſter, be regarded otherwiſe than as infringing the laws of nations, the rights of neutrals, and the particular engagements, ſubſiſting between France and the United States?

When on the 8th June in the ſame year, the Britiſh government iſſued a ſimilar order, its injuſtice produced a ferment throughout America indicating ſtrong diſpoſitions immediately to oppoſe its execution by force. The letter of Mr. Jefferſon, the then Secretary of State to the Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the United States at London, dated the 7th September 1793 and remonſtrating againſt the order of the 5th June, contains ſo much juſtneſs of ſentiment and ſtrength of argument, as to have been quoted by your predeceſſor, in his letter to Mr. Monroe of the 9th March 1796.

It cannot eſcape you citizen miniſter, that the arguments of Mr. Jefferſon, concerning the order of the 8th June, apply concluſively to the decree of the 9th May; and that to them are to be added thoſe arguments which are to be drawn from the hardſhip of being abſolutely compelled, without any alternative, to part with the cargoes in France, and thoſe alſo which are drawn from the duties impoſed by an expreſs and ſolemn treaty.

Nothing can demonſtrate more concluſively the real temper of the United States, than the difference between the reception given to the decree of the convention of the 9th May, and that which was given to the order of the Britiſh cabinet of the 8th June.

A large number of American veſſels too were for a long time detained at Bourdeaux, very much to the injury of the owners, without aſſigning a motive for ſuch detention, or putting it in the power of the government to conjecture the cauſe of a meaſure which ſo deeply affected the intereſt of their fellow citizens—Theſe and other embarraſſments were experienced, but they could not diminiſh the attachment of the United States to France. In the midſt of them, prayers were offered up, through the whole extent of the American continent, for the ſucceſs of this Republic. The government feeling the ſame ſentiment, diſplayed it, at leaſt as far as was compatible with the decent deportment required from a nation not a party in the war, and profeſſing neutrality. Such would not have been the conduct of a government and people, in ſecret unfriendly to France.

Very ſtrong and juſt reſentments were at that time inſpired by the hoſtile conduct of Britain. The inſtructions of June 1793, whereby American veſſels laden with proviſions for France, were brought into the ports of Britain, there to ſell ſuch cargoes, or to give ſecurity to ſell them in other ports in amity with England, and the ſtill more offenſive order of November the 6th, in the ſame year, whereby veſſels laden with the produce of a French colony were ordered to be brought in for adjudication, added to the three pre-exiſting cauſes of mutual irritation, had produced ſuch a ſtate of things as to render it obvious that the injuries complained of by America muſt be entirely done away, or that war was the inevitable conſequence.

This ſtate of things was not ſo altered by the order of the 8th of January 1794, revoking that of the 6th of November 1793, as to promiſe a different reſult. But as a nation prefering peace to war will ever make a peaceful demand of reparation for injuries ſuſtained before that reparation is ſought by the ſword, and as the policy of America has ever been, "to purſue peace with unremitting zeal before the laſt reſource which has ſo often been the ſcourge of nations, and could not fail to check the advanced proſperity of the United States was contemplated," an envoy extraordinary was deputed to his Britannic Majeſty. "Carrying with him a full knowledge of the exiſting temper and ſenſibility of his Country, it was expected that he would vindicate its rights with firmneſs and cultivate peace with ſincerity."

Truly deſirous as the American government were of preſerving peace with Britain, its determination was unalterable, not to preſerve it, nor to receive compenſation for injuries ſuſtained, nor ſecurity againſt their future commiſſion, at the expence of the ſmalleſt of its engagements to France. Explicit and poſitive inſtructions to this effect were given to Mr. Jay, and thoſe inſtructions were freely communicated to the miniſter of this republic then at Philadelphia. The negociation of the American envoy terminated in a treaty in many reſpects deſirable to the United States.

But however deſirable its objects might be, the government of the United States would not have heſitated to reject them had they been accompanied with any ſtipulation violating or weakening its engagements to France. But it has been able to diſcern no ſuch ſtipulation. The twenty-fifth article of that treaty guards the rights of this republic by the following clauſe. "Nothing in this treaty contained ſhall, however, be conſtrued to operate contrary to former and exiſting public treaties with other ſovereigns or ſtates." The treaty with France being "a former and exiſting public treaty," and it being thus provided that nothing contained in the treaty with Britain "ſhould be conſtrued or operate contrary to it," the government of the United States did not apprehend that the treaty with Britain could be conſidered as effecting its relations to France. But ſuch was its attention to its ally that the inſtrument was previous to its ratification ſubmitted to the conſideration of the miniſter of this republic, who was invited to communicate freely to the government of the United States, ſuch obſervations upon it as he might judge proper. Mr. Adet in a letter addreſſed to Mr. Randolph, dated 12th Meſſidor 3d year of the French Republic (30th June 1795) expreſſes his ſenſe of this procedure in the following words. "This frank meaſure is to me a ſure guaranty of the friendſhip of the American government towards France, and of the fidelity with which it always marks its conduct towards a faithful ally. He then ſtated thoſe reflections to which the reading of the treaty had given birth. The articles which relate to enemy goods in neutral bottoms, are mentioned without a comment. He contended that the liſt of contraband was ſwelled, and that the 23d, 24th and 25th articles of the treaty with Britain. ceded to that power advantages inconſiſtent with the previous ceſſions to France. This letter was anſwered by Mr. Randolph on the 6th of July following, who proves that no article was enumerated in the liſt of contraband, in the treaty between the United States and Britain, which was not of that deſcription previous to its formation, and independent of it, noticed briefly the ſubject of enemy goods in neutral bottoms, and demonſtrated that the objections of Mr. Adet to the 23d, 24th and 25th articles were entirely founded on a miſconſtruction of them. This miſconſtruction was ſo apparent, that Britain has never claimed it nor would the American government ever have admitted it. The letter of Mr. Randolph cloſes the ſubject of enemy contraband and of enemy property taken out of neutral bottoms, with a paragraph to which citizen miniſter your attention is ſolicited. "Hitherto "however (ſays he) I have ſpoken upon "principles of right. Upon any other "principles, and more eſpecially upon "thoſe of hardſhip and injury to a friend, "it ſhall be a topic of the negociation now "opening between us. With the temper "which will pervade the whole it; I can"not doubt, that ſome modification may "be deviſed, and it may be ſeparated from "the general treaty ſo as not to be delayed "by it."

It was then apparent that the government of the United States, actuated by that friendſhip which tranſcends the line of ſtrict obligation, was willing gratuitouſly to releaſe her ally from thoſe ſtipulations of a former treaty, which in the courſe of events were deemed to operate unfavorably to her. This readineſs to concede marked that friendſhip the more ſtrongly, as the ſituations in which the two nations found themſelves could not have been unforeſeen but was the very ſituation for which the article provides. The anſwer of Mr. Randolph concludes with requeſting an opportunity to remove any remaining doubts, ſhould there be ſuch, by further explanation: no remaining doubts were ſtated, and therefore as well for its contents the letter was believed to be entirely ſatisfactory to Mr. Adet, and it was hoped that this government as well as that of America would conſider the treaty with Britain as an accommodation deſirable by the United States and not diſadvantageous to France.

It is not eaſy to expreſs the chagrin felt by the American Government on learning that in this treaty the United States were ſuppoſed to have "knowingly and evidently ſacrificed their connection with this republic and the moſt eſſential and leaſt conteſted prerogatives of neutrality." With the firmneſs of conſcious integrity the United States aver that they have never knowingly ſacrificed or impaired their connection with this republic nor the prerogatives of neutrality, but that they have, according to their beſt judgment, invariably ſought to preſerve both.

The underſigned will endeavour faithfully to ſtate the impreſſions of the government they repreſent on this intereſting ſubject. The objections made to this treaty by your predeceſſor in office in his Note to Mr. Monroe, dated 19th of Ventoſe 4th year of the French Republic one and indiviſible (9th March '96) are:

1ſt. That the United States, beſides having departed from the principles eſtabliſhed by the armed neutrality have given to England to the detriment of their firſt allies, the moſt ſtriking mark of an unbounded condeſcenſion, by abandoning the limits given to contraband by the law of nations, by their treaties with all other nations and even by thoſe of England with the greater part of the maritime powers.

2d. That they have conſented to extend the denomination of contrabrand even to proviſions. Inſtead of pointing out particularly as all treaties do, the caſes of the effective blockade of a place, as alone forming an exception to the freedom of this article they have tacitly acknowledged the pretenſions raiſed by England to create blockades in the colonies and even in France by the force of a bare proclamation.

Mr. Adet in his letter to Mr. Pickering, dated 25th Brumaire 5th year of the French Republic one and indiviſible (15th Nov. 1796) has repeated the ſame objection, and has been pleaſed alſo to ſuperadd ſome obſervations relative to the formation of ſuch a treaty generally, and the circumſtances attending its negociation, in terms not to have been expected by the firſt and almoſt [only] voluntary friend of the Republic.

Theſe having been the only ſpecific objections officially made to the Treaty with Britain by the Government of France either in Paris, or in Philadelphia, are neceſſarily ſuppoſed to be the only objections which have occurred.

They have often been diſcuſſed on the part of the United States, but that diſcuſſion will be renewed, becauſe, although the underſigned may be unable to ſuggeſt any argument not heretofore urged, they cannot reſiſt the hope that an attentive conſideration of thoſe arguments may give them a ſucceſs which has not yet attended them.

The firſt objection may be ſuppoſed to conſiſt of two parts. 1ſt. the abandonment of the principle that neutral bottoms make neutral goods, an objection rather inſinuated than expreſſed, and 2dly the addition to the catalogue of contraband.

1ſt, On the firſt part of the objection, it is obſervable that the ſtatements of the late miniſter of exterior relations, and of Mr. Adet, ſeem to admit, but certainly do not controvert the poſition, that previous to the formation of the armed neutrality, a belligerent power could rightfully take out of the bottoms of a neutral the goods of its enemy. This poſition is believed to be uncontrovertible, ſome of the arguments in ſupport of it having been already detailed, and it is deemed unneceſſary to repeat or to add to them. To this principle of the armed neutrality with a departure from which, the United States ſeem to be impliedly charged, the note of M. De la Croix does not aſſign any obligation whatever; nor does he appear to conſider it as having been engrafted by that confederation on the law of nations. On this point Mr. Adet has not been more explicit. He ſeems to have been content with vague inſinuations, and not to have been willing to commit himſelf by a direct averment that in conſequence of the armed neutrality the law of nations on this ſubject is changed. The underſigned are unwilling to combat at length a propoſition not poſitively advanced, which they deem ſo clearly indefenſible, and will therefore refer to the brief obſervation already made reſpecting it.

It may not however be improper here to notice that in February 1778, when the treaty between France and the United States was entered into, the armed neutrality had not been formed; of conſequence the ſtate of things, on which the treaty operated, was regulated by the law of nations, as it clearly exiſted previous to the formation of the armed neutrality. It is ſuppoſed to be admitted, that according to that ſtate of things, neutral bottoms could afford no protection to the goods of an enemy. The ſtipulation then of the article of that treaty was underſtood at the time, by the contracting parties, to form an exception to a general rule; which would retain its obligation in all caſes where it was not changed—If then the contracting parties had deſigned to impoſe on each other the neceſſity of extending this exception to other nations, ſo as to convert it into a general rule, they would have expreſſed this intention in their contract; not having expreſſed it they muſt be conſidered as intending, that this exception ſhould form a rule as between themſelves, while the general rule ſhould govern as with other nations who had not conſented to change it.

It is alſo worthy of obſervation that when this treaty was made the United States were at war, and France at peace with Britain. In this ſtate of things which might have continued, had not war been declared or hoſtilities commenced by England, the bottoms of France would have protected from American cruizers, Engliſh property, while they would not have protected from Britiſh cruizers American property. This was the neceſſary reſult of that ſtate of things under which the treaty was formed; America had conſented to it; and neither could or would have complained.

It is alſo to be noticed that before the negociation with England had commenced, the government of the United States had openly avowed that opinion on this ſubject, which its beſt judgment dictated. This opinion perfectly unconnected with that negotiation was known by all to form and regulate the baſis of its conduct. The letters from Mr. Jefferſon already quoted had ſtated to the world the perfect conviction of the United States, that by the law of nations a belligerent power, not reſtrained by particular treaty, might rightfully take out of the bottoms of a neutral the goods of its enemy, as well as their determination that they could not and ought not to oppoſe the exerciſe of this right. The right having been clearly and unavoidably admitted, and the determination to acquieſce under its exerciſe having been avowed openly, Mr. Jay could only ſolicit its ſurrender. Had no treaty been formed, or had that treaty omitted to mention the principle, the right would ſtill have exiſted, would ſtill have been acknowledged, and would ſtill have been exerciſed. The treaty does not, in fact or in expreſſion, cede a new privilege, it regulates an exerciſe of one before exiſting and before acknowledged to exiſt. The harſh means of exerciſing this right which are given by the law of nations, are modified and ſoftened by the treaty, and this is the only effect which the article on this ſubject has produced: it was the only motive and it was a ſufficient motive for introducing it.

(To be continued.)

A few Copies

Of the DISPATCHES from the American Envoys at Paris, communicated to Congreſs in the Preſident's Meſſage of the 3d inſt. may be had at this Office.

Military Colours,
PAINTED ON SILK—BY
GEORGE RUTTER & Co.
Portrait and Ornamental Painters,

IN a ſtile which will endure the hardſhips of the weather without injury, and which for neatneſs and exactitude of colouring cannot be ſurpaſſed in this city.

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In the Military Line,
A variety of ſpecimen's may be ſeen at their Painting Room, Norris's Court, back of the New Library.
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HAVING obſerved an advertiſement of C. Gullager, in terms derogatory of our profeſſional abilities, we have to requeſt the public not to be impoſed upon by foreign artiſts; but to decide upon the merits of each by a compariſon of the work executed by both, as it is a mode almoſt univerſally adopted by them to invalidate the talents of eſtabliſhed artiſts, with a view of deceiving the public, and engroſſing that buſineſs which their profeſſional knowledge in no wiſe entitles them to. Well knowing that public opinion muſt govern, we flatter ourſelves that the work executed by us will convince them of our great ſuperiority over Mr. Gullager in every branch of portrait and ornamental painting, and ſhew the neceſſity of judging for themſelves.

N. B. In future no attention will be paid to theſe ſelf-flattering advertiſements of Mr G.

Any perſon wiſhing a ſupply of FLAGS and DRUMS will pleaſe apply to GEO. RUTTER and Co. Norris' Court, or HENRY FRAILEY, Germantown. $6w may 8.

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A Good Cook—alſo a Man
Servant who underſtands Houſe work. None but of good character need apply—Enquire at this office. 6t may 2

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A quantity of very excellent LOGWOOD
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HEAD ACHE.

PERSONS afflicted with the Head Ache, proceeding from whatever cauſe, will find inſtant relief in the application of
Dr. Church's Anodyne Eſſence,
In Rheumatic, Nervous and Billious Head Aches, it has not its equal. It not only alleviates that tormenting pain, but removes it almoſt inſtantaneouſly. The Head Ache occaſioned by hard drinking, and any local pains in any other part of the body or extremities, are by its application effectually removed.

CASES OF CURE.
To Dr. CHURCH.

Dear Sir,
I have been ſubject to a very ſevere Head Ache for ſeveral years, which ſometimes uſed to afflict me to ſuch a violent degree, as to diſable me from attending my duty as Draftſman of the Tower, for ſeveral days together. I have had the advice of ſeveral eminent Phyſicians in this city and in Wales, and have tried ſeveral other remedies recommended to me without effect. Being one day extremely indiſpoſed with the Head Ache as uſual, I ſent for you, when you recommended your Anodyne Eſſence to me, which I applied, and which removed the pain, as ſoon as I applied it.—I frequently repeated the uſe of it, and am happy to inform you, I have had no return of it.

I am, Dear Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
JOHN BARNES.

Drawing Room, Tower of London, May 9, 1795.
From the Morning Advertiſer, March 26 1795.

Another gentleman in his Majeſty's ſervice in the Tower of London, has been extremely afflicted with the Head Ache for ſome years, and ſometimes to ſo violent a degree, as to prevent him from attending the duties of his office; at one of which times, he ſent for ſome of Dr. Church's Anodyne Eſſence, which he applied, and which removed the pain inſtantaneouſly; and he is happy in affirming, that he has had no return of the pain ſince.

The above gentleman, whoſe name and addreſs may be known at the place of ſale, will teſtify the above, to any candid enquirer.

CHURCH'S ANODYNE ESSENCE, is prepared and ſold (only) by the Inventor and Proprietor,
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Church's Cough Drops, a medicine unequalled by any other in the world, for the cure of Coughs, Aſthmas and Conſumptions.

Alſo, his *Cordial Reſtorative Balſam*, for Nervous Diſorders, Inward Weakneſſes, Debilitated Conſtitutions, and Diſorders incident to Young Girls and Women at certain periods of life; celebrated *Eye Salve*, for all diſeaſes of the Eyes; *Vegetable Lotion*, for the cure of Freckles, Sunburns, Pimples, and all Eruptions of the Face and Skin, Shingles, and the Prickly Heat; *Volatile Tincture*, an immediate cure for that excrutiating pain the Tooth Ache; *Scotch Ointment*, for the cure of the Itch, in four hours, without a particle of mercury, or any pernicious ingredients; and *Antiſpaſmodic Elixir*, for the cure of all kinds of Fits.
may 10. 2aw3w

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Portrait and Ornamental Painting Rooms,
No. 50, South Fourth, next to Cheſnut ſtreet, oppoſite the Friends' Meeting.

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Mr. GULLAGER, from a number of year's experience in Europe and this country, flatters himſelf that profeſſional talents, punctuality, and reaſonable demands, will meet the entire approbation of thoſe gentlemen who will pleaſe to call at his Painting Rooms. $6w may 5.

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For Sale,
The cargo of the brig American from Laguira,
CONSISTING OF
Caraccas Cocoa.
Henry Philips,
No. 112, South Fourth Street.
april 23 §

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on the 7th of April, a Negro Man, named *Glaſgow*, perhaps he may paſs by the name of *Glaſgow Lee*, or may change his name; he is about thirty one years of age, nearly ſix feet high, has a ſcar in the upper part of his under lip, a ſmall part being bitten out between the middle and the corner of his mouth (I believe on the right ſide), his left hand has been very ſore, and was ſo at the time he ran away, by being burnt ſome time paſt: he is a ſtout, ſtrong fellow, and has been employed at a ſaw mill a few years: he went away in company with a negro woman of Mr. Joſhua Lingoe, of this county. It is ſuppoſed they are gone into Delaware State. Any perſon that ſecures ſaid Negro Man in any gaol, that the ſubſcriber ſhall get him again, ſhall receive the above reward. *ESME BAYLY.*
State of Maryland, Somerſet County, april 10. } may 4—4w

Grais Lots to let.

THREE contiguous Lots of Ground, containing ſomething more than an acre, ſituated in Carpenter ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreet, Southwark; to rent ſeparately or together, for the year or longer. They are in good order and generally produced hay for fifteen years paſt.—Upon one lot is a frame dwelling houſe, a garden, well of water, and hay ſtables. For further information, enquire at No. 12, North Third ſtreet. april 25. codiw

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

THURSDAY NEVENING, *May* 10.

On Tuesday in the House of Representatives of the United States, the report on the subject of aliens was taken up, and after agreeing to add the following words to the third resolution, viz. "*betwixt which and the United States there shall exist a state of declared war,*" it was agreed to, and referred to the select committee to report a bill accordingly. The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of a select committee on the bill from the Senate to authorize the President of the United States to raise a provisional army. This committee recommend the following amendments, viz. The number of men to be raised is proposed to be reduced from twenty to ten thousand, and instead of giving the President power to raise the army, "whenever he shall judge the public safety requires the measure," that they shall be raised "in the event of a declaration of war against the United States, or of actual invasion of their territory by a foreign power, or of imminent danger of such invasion, discovered in his opinion to exist." They also recommend five additional sections to the bill; the first for authorizing the President, from time to time, as he shall think it necessary, to call out in rotation, such portions of the militia now held in requisition, not exceeding 20,000 men, as he shall think proper, to be trained and disciplined, and to be considered as in actual service, for a term not exceeding ; the second makes it lawful for the President, on the request of any regular corps of volunteers disposed to inform themselves in the use of artillery, to suffer to be loaned to them certain field artillery pieces of the United States; the third, authorizes the President, when any portion of the militia or volunteer corps are called into service to loan to such as are deficient of them, field artillery, arms and accoutrements, from the arsenals of the United States; the fourth, authorizes the President to purchase a quantity of caps, swords or sabres, and pistols with holsters, not exceeding what may be sufficient for 4000 cavalry, to be deposited in such parts of the United States as he shall deem most convenient, which may be loaned as aforesaid; and the fifth provides that the private soldiers enlisted in the service of the United States shall be exempted during their term of service from all personal arrests for debt. The consideration of these amendments was precluded by a motion made by Mr. Gallatin to strike out the first section of the bill, with the view of destroying the bill from the Senate, in order to have the above provisions enacted in a separate bill. The motion occasioned a long debate. About three o'clock, a motion was made for the committee to rise; but Mr. N. Smith wishing the question to be taken, the motion for rising was negatived, the debate continued till after four, when the committee rose, without taking the question, and the house adjourned till Thursday.

—

Yesterday being the day appointed for the national fast, the same was observed in this city with a decency and solemnity never before exhibited on a similar occasion. The churches were crouded, and business suspended. The stores and shops were almost universally shut—and to the honor of the French citizens, it was remarked, that not one of those occupied by them was opened—After the solemnities of the day were ended, towards evening, a number of persons said to be butchers' boys, made their appearance at the state house garden with French cockades in their hats—Some disturbance ensued, but several of them being taken up and committed to jail—order was restored, and tranquility reigned through the night.

—

The young men of Baltimore were to meet last evening, after divine service, for the purposes that similar meetings have been held in this city and New-York.

"*One spirit animates the whole.*"

—

From the Columbian Centinel.

The St. Albans of 64 guns, and the Endymion Frigate compose the first convoy for the American trade, and are to proceed to New-York.

—

His excellency John Q. Adams has, we learn, been cordially received at the court of Berlin.

—

Providence, April 24th, 1798.

Address from the students of Rhode-Island college, to the President of the United States.

Sir,

Your late communication to congress, from our Envoys to the French Republic, excites in our breasts the liveliest solicitude, for the welfare of our country. We regret that your efforts amicably to accommodate the difficulties, in which we are at present involved, have not been attended with that success which a confidence in your administration induced us to expect. With indignation we learn the humiliating conditions demanded of us, by France, and trust they will never be complied with, while a drop of the American blood remains unshed.

During our late glorious struggle, for independence, this seat of literature bore a distinguished part, in the common calamities of our country. Her mouldering walls even now evince the cause in which she suffered. Sufficiently have we, already, experienced the evils of war;—sufficiently strong are the inducements, which lead us to desire peace; yet to us nothing can be more humiliating than to sacrifice our liberties, to avert the former, or, preserve the latter. Sooner will we confederate with the great mass of our citizens, in the public cause, rally around the standard of liberty, resolved to live free, or, perish by one noble effort, in the cause of violated liberty.

At a period, when such principles are avowed as threaten destruction to liberty, religion and the repose of all nations, when the American character is debased and degraded, by false ane calumnious insinuations; we hope we shall not be considered as deviating from propriety, by expressing our unfeigned approbation of your public conduct, and our fixed determination never to survive our national independence.

Accept, sir, the most ardent desires of the students of this seminary, for the prosperity of the United States and their united prayers for your health and happiness.

Conrade Webb,
Andrew Dexter, jun.
Lucius Cary,
James Talmadge, jr.
James Thompson,
Lemuel Le Baron, jr.
} Committee on behalf of the students of Rhode-Island College.

The foregoing address, having been transmitted by the mail, and presented to the President of the United States, on behalf of the students of Rhode-Island college at their request, by Mr. Foster, a member of the National Senate, from the state of Rhode-Island, the President, on Saturday last, was pleased to return the following

ANSWER:

To the Students of Rhode-Island College.

Gentlemen,

This address, following so soon after those demonstrations of confidence, respect and affection, which I received from you, my amiable young friends, at your university, the last year, has tenderly affected my sensibility.

The solicitude you manifest for the welfare of your country, well becomes you, who have long to live, and as I hope, and believe have illustrious parts to act, in the naval, military, civil and religious institutions of society.

While I share, in your regrets for the ill-success of my efforts to accommodate difficulties, my heart sympathises in your generous indignation, at the unworthy returns we have received, and with you, I trust, that no disgraceful demands will ever be complied with.

America in general, and your part of it in particular though ever averse to war, have always been familiar with it, because from the first plantation of the country, they never could avoid it, for any long course of years.

The fifteen years of peace, which have been enjoyed, since the year 1782, is the longest period of tranquility, perhaps which we have ever enjoyed. The longer the peace, the greater aversion of the citizens to war, as many republicans of Europe have fatally experienced; in this consideration, you may perhaps find some consolation, if war cannot be avoided without a sacrifice of honor.

Your unfeigned approbation of my public conduct is as honorable to me, as your fixed determination, never to survive your national independence is glorious to yourselves.

In return for your kind wishes, I sincerely pray that you and your university, may flourish forever in the happy fruits of liberty, literature, science, morals and religion.

JOHN ADAMS.

Philadelphia, May 5th, 1798.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

LONDON, March 16.

By our Falmouth letterr we have the satisfaction of learning, that the squadron under the command of sir John B. Warren, have fallen in with a convoy bound from Bordeanx to Brest, and, according to the report brought by one of the prizes arrived at Falmouth, had taken several sail and the frigate that convoyed them.

—

Yesterday morning at eight o'clock, two of his majesty's messengers, attended by two police officers, went to the house of Mr. Evans, in Plough court, Fetter lane, and apprehended Benjamin Binns the brother of John Binns now confined in the tower, and Alexander Galloway, formerly secretary to the corresponding society.—They were taken in bed, the officers having burst open the door of the apartment in which they slept. Binns, whose papers were likewise seized, had only arrived in town four days since from Ireland, where he received information of the officers being in search of him, in less than 48 hours after his brother and the other prisoners were committed to the tower.

Galloway had a lodging at Pimlico, but having spent the evening with Binns, in company with Mrs. Evans, he agreed to stay the night, not being apprehensive the officers would again visit Mr. Evans's house

At nine o'clock in the evening the members of the privy council met at the duke of Portland's office, when Mr. Evans was brought up, in order to be admitted to bail but the two persons who attended for the purpose of entering into a recognizance for his appearance, not being approved of, he was remanded in to custody.

The council then proceeded to the examination of Binns and Galloway; the former was discharged at eleven o'clock. Galloway was next interrogated by the council, and he was afterwards committed to custody of Mr Hooper, one of the king's messengers, for further examination.

We understand that the plan adopted for the trial of prisoners now accused of treason is as follows: A special commission, composed of Mr. justice Buller,, and Mr justice Heath Mr. justice Laurence, will be opened at Maidstone, about the 26th instant. for the purpose of finding the indictments, and arranging the prisoners. The commission will then be adjourned for the time necessary to give the accused copies of their indictments &c. and the trials may be expected to come on about the 6th or 7th of April.

It is remarkable that the insult offered to the Spanish monarch, by citizen Truguet. the French minister at Madrid, is precisely the same as that of which the Spinish ambassador at this court complained so heavily, when waiting on lord Grenville one morning he found his lordship preparing to take a morning ride.

RESURRECTIONMEN.

Yesterday a numerous crowd assembled in Tottenham Court Road opposite the Burying Ground, from which so many bodies have been stolen. The sexton's house had been previously locked up, and a notice posted on the door, that he and the grave-diggers were discharged and gone away.—This had the desired effect of appeasing the people, who were probably met for the purpose of sacrificing these two suspected persons to their fury; and the day passed without any disturbance.

Of the nine persons first discovered in five sacks, one was a woman who had died of a dropsy, so weighty, and the sack in which the body was contained so rotten, that it is impossible it could have been thrown over the wall without burking, from whence it is suspected it was conveyed through the door by some person in possession of the keys. Exclusive of these, the number missing on Wednesday night was 29, which added to two that have been missed in yesterday's search by the laborers, who did not leave off their search until late in the evening, make the whole number taken away amount to forty. This day the search was be renewed again, and we understand the inside of the tabernacle is to undergo a minute investigation. From the enquiry that has already taken place, it appears this practice has been of many years standing: bodies interred five years ago are missing, and therefore it is impossible to ascertain how many have been stolen. The majority of the coffins plundered belonged to children and persons not full grown, and many conjectures are former of the uses to which they were applied. The sexton supported his family very genteelly, and, exclusive of his house in town, had a place in the country, without any known means, except the emolument of his situation,

There were lights placed in the churchyard, and a watch stationed there all last night.

Part of the keepers of St. James's the Green and Hyde Parks, yesterday subscribed at the bank 24l. 10s. for the defence of ther country.

The Two Friends, Morell, from Hambro' to Virginia; the Camilla, an English vessel; the Sally, an American vessel; Flode Mondego, Dourado, from Barbary to Lisbon; N. S. de Rosario, from ditto to ditto: and the Patriot, from Barcelona to Hambro' have been taken, retaken and carried into Lisbon.

—

FALMOUTH, March 13,

Arrived La Victorie, Chasse Maree, from Bourdeaux for Brest, sent in by the Argo Lugger. She is part of a fleet; and it is reported that Sir J. B. Warren's squadron have taken ten sail more of them, and destroyed the frigate which convoyed them.

—

PORTSMOUTH, March 15.

This morning arrived his majesty's ship Vanguard from the Downs, with the Walpole and Good Hope, outward-bound East-India ships under her convoy. The former brought up at Spithead, the latter at the Motherbank.

The outward bound ships American and English, destined for the United States, under convoy of the St Alban's, of 64 guns, yesterday dropped down to St. Helen's where they are detained by contrary winds; as is the Venus frigate and outward-bound Newfoundland ships.

The Triumph, of 74 guns, captain Effington, this day went out of the harbor, completely re-fitted.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The Youth of North and South Mulberry Wards, who are desirous of forming themselves into a Uniform Volunteer Corps are requested to meet on Friday evening, 11th inst. at the House of J. Hardy, Swan Tavern, North Third Street. May 8.

A Country Seat.

TO BE LET for the summer season or by the year, the greater part of a large House, in a high, healthy situation, above the eight mile stone, on the Germantown road (occupied only by a newly married couple)—with stabling and convenience for keeping a carriage. For further particulars, enquire of CASPAR W. HAINES, in Germantown, or the subscriber, on the premises.

HEZEKIAH HUNTSMAN.

may 1. 2aw3w

IMPORTED,

In the Brig BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, from Bourdeaux,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Claret in casks
White wine in half casks
Sweet oil of a superior quality in boxes and baskets
Lunelle, Sauterne, Macarty, and Medoc } Wines in Cases.

Thomas Murgatroyd,
No. 11, Walnut Street.

WHO HAS ON HAND,

Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes
Irish market, Medoc, and Sauterne } Wines in cases. } Intitled to drawback
Sherry wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota
Pimento in bags
Two trunks of Umbrellas, and
About 4000 bushels Liverpool Salt.

march 19 mw&stf

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

NEW SONG.

Rouse Sons of brave Forefathers, their spirits blush with shame,
Disturb'd they frown upon us—for we forget their Fame.
Grasp, grasp your warlike weapons, equip for arm'd debate,
Arouse, arouse, arouse, arouse, and rally round the State.

That seat of Commerce, Carthage, by earth's proud mistress Rome
Thro' force or fraud, or faction receiv'd her dreadful doom,
Of faction, fraud, or violence, employ'd by furious Gaul,
Beware, beware, beware, beware, or we like Carthage fall.

Domestic dire dissentions engender'd fell debate,
And Carthaginians bided to subjugate the state;
But wiser we Americans unite in heart and hand,
Unite, unite, unite, unite to guard our threaten'd land.

Rich Venice—deck'd in beauty—her silken ensigns furl'd,
Submitting all to Frenchmen is blotted from the world;
But ere we bend to Foreigners of any hostile shore,
We'll try the arms, the arms, the arms, our father's try'd before.

They brought fair Freedom hither, soon Independence smil'd,
New scenes of social pleasure fresh blossom'd in the wild.
The precious fruits of patriot toil, no power on earth should touch
Our rights, our rights, our rights, our rights, had ever mortals such?

Rouse sons of brave forefathers, their spirits blush with shame,
Disturb'd they frown upon us—for we forget their fame,
Grasp, grasp your warlike weapons, equip for arm'd debate,
Arouse, arouse, arouse, arouse, and rally round the state.

Lives there another people, how proud so e'er their source,
The acts of whose forefathers display a brighter course
Who fought, prevail'd, gave Liberty secured by laws most just—
Resist, resist, resist the race that bids us bite the dust.

In vain our predecessors have cross'd the western waves,
In vain they bled for freedom if we must now be slaves.
If parcell'd out like Polanders to barbarous force a prey—
We'll die, we'll die, we'll die, we'll die, but never brook the day.

Cheer high Mount Vernon's Hero, our strength in war's alarms,
Led forth by such Commanders, again we'll rise in arms.
The soul of mighty Washington with unquench'd glory high,
Again it glows, oppose, oppose, live free, or bravely die!

Loud cheer the steady Statesman, Chief Ruler of our choice,
In him ourselves we honour—shout with united voice
Health to firm, virtuous *ADAMS*, like him, disdain to yield
Our rights, our rights, our rights, our rights at sea or in the field.

Rouse sons of brave forefathers, their spirits blush with shame,
Disturb'd they frown upon us for we forget their fame,
Grasp, grasp your warlike weapons equip for arm'd debate
Arouse, arouse, arouse, arouse and rally round the State.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27.

ON motion of Mr. W. C. CLAIBORNE, the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill directing the payment of a detachment of Militia for services performed in the year 1794, under the command of Major General Ore. The bill was reported without amendment, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

A bill from the Senate for the relief of the legal representatives of Samuel Lapsley deceased, was twice read and referred to the committee of claims.

Mr. HARPER said, he wished to lay a resolution upon the table on a subject which every day appeared more striking and improper. He alluded to a very alarming abandonment of duty by the members of this house. He hoped this charge would not be considered as too harsh against members who were now leaving the public business at this important crisis, when very considerable arrangements remain to be made, particularly on the subject of Finance. He need not inform the house that there was now little more than a quorum of members present; and if the present practice continued longer, the public business would be to do, and there would be no Congress to do it. In order to put a stop to this evil, he proposed the following resolution:

"*Resolved that no member of this house, during the remainder of the session, shall have leave of absence, except in case of sickness.*"

Ordered to lie upon the table.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the Military Establishment for the year 1798, was read the third time; when Mr. GALLATIN moved a recommittal of the bill, in order to correct a mistake which had arisen from the War Deparrment having made a subtraction twice over, which was carried. The house went into a committee on the subject; the error was corrected, and the bill was re-engrossed, and passed.

On motion of Mr. LIVINGSTON, the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures on the petition of the merchants and wharfholders of Charleston, respecting the priviledge of weighing goods on their wharves, which they were deprived of by a late law of the United States. The report was unfavourable, and after some opposition by Mr. Pinckney, it was concurred in.

The bill for newly organizing the Militia being the order of the day,

Mr. OTIS again moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of this bill, which was negatived, there being only 22 votes for it.

Mr. RUTLEDGE then moved to postpone the consideration of this bill until Monday week, in order to give time for a decision upon the bill authorizing a Provisional Army. This motion was negatived, there being only 20 votes for it.

The house then resolved itself into a committeee of the whole on the Militia bill, and made some further progress therein. The committee rose and had leave to sit again.

Mr. BALDWIN, from the committee appointed to enquire into the authenticity of a letter of General Clarke's of Georgia, which appears in the documents relative to the conspiracy of William Blount, intimating that an attempt had been made to engage General Clark in favour of the British in an attack against the French and Spaniards, reported certain answers to interrogatories which had been put to General Clark, in which he acknowledges the letter to be his, and states that a person of the name of William Carrick, who called himself a British captain, offered him a salary of 10,000l. from the British Government as a salary, if he would engage in the British service against the French and Spaniards; and that after he had refused the proposal, he asked him if any sum would induce him to join in the service proposed, which being answered in the negative, the said Carrick extorted from him a promise that he would not disclose this proposal. The general states that he knows of no other proposal made to any other person. This report was ordered to be printed.

Mr. S. SMITH reported a bill for continuing in force the first section of an act respecting Revenue Cutters, which was committed for Monday.

The Senate, by message, informed the house that they persisted in their amendments to the bill respecting the compensation of clerks; and that they had passed a bill to authorize the President to purchase or build a number of small vessels, to be employed as Gallies, or otherwise.

Mr. A. FOSTER asked and obtained leave of absence (though not without opposition) for his colleague Mr. Sprague, for the remainder of the session.

The house went again into a committee of the whole on the bill for newly organizing, arming and disciplining the Militia of the United States; when after considerable discussion,

Mr. DAYTON (the Speaker) moved the committee to rise, in order that it might be discharged from a farther consideration of this bill, as there appeared so evident a disposition against going into an amelioration of the militia system at present; and however salutary the proposed regulations might be in a state of tranquility, he did not think it would be proper, under the present circumstances of the country to derange the whole militia system to so great a degree, as would be occasioned by a change of officers, and of men from one company to another. Until the present states of things, therefore, had either blown over or exhausted itself, he thought it would be best to suffer the the militia to remain on its present footing.

The committee rose accordingly, was discharged, and the bill was re-committed.

Adjourned till Monday.

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BALTIMORE, May 4.

French Policy.

The Directory have sent a small force to St. Domingo, under Hedouville, who *promises*, as Santhonax did, honour and justice in all future engagements; but not a word is said about *former* ones. It is easy to see in this the fear of the Directory, lest they should lose what they as yet possess of the above island, for they are well aware, if precluded by the hostile conduct of France, from the supplies and trade of this country, they will declare themselves free and independent, and trade with whom they please—That they may speedily do this is the sincere wish of every American.

United States,
Pennsylvania District. } *ss.*

IN pursuance of a writ to me directed from the Honorable Richard Peters, Esq. Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Coffee-House in the City of Philadelphia on Wednesday the 16th May instant, at 12 o'clock at noon,

The Brigantine called the
CHARLOTTE,

With all and singular her tackle apparel and furniture, as they now are—The said Brigantine having been condemned to pay the mariners wages &c.

WILLIAM NICHOLS, *Marshal.*

Marshall's Office, May 10, 1798.

N. B. The inventory may be seen at my office.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE Public are most respectfully informed, that a Military Academy is opened in the Northern Liberties in the house formerly belonging to John Masters, esq. between the German-Town and Frankfort roads, North Second-street continued

By JOHN BARBER,

Late of the 60th British regiment of Foot and assistant Engineer to the Army acting in the West-Indies.

Where gentlemen will be taught the manual Exercise and made completely acquainted with all the duties of officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers in camp, garrison and Quarters; the forms of regimental and field returns, detachments, rosters &c. &c. also the art of drawing plans, sections and geometrical elevations, the elements of tactics, gunnery and fortification.—A subscription list is left at the bar of the City-Tavern, where the terms and the outlines of the proposed regulations may be seen. The situation is extremely well adapted to the undertaking and eight acres of ground are set apart for the purpose.

N. B. Gentlemen from the Country boarded in the house if required.

may 10. d1w2aw1m

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application has been made at the Bank of the United States, for the renewal of the following five Certificates of Bank Stock, lost by the capture of the British Packet, Countess of Leicester—viz.

No. 3702, containing 5 shares } Issued to Henry Ca-
3703 5 do. } zenove Nephew & Co
732 1 do. issued to Edwards and Co.
3188 5 do. issued (in lieu of 6509 to 6513) to Samuel and Henry Waddington.
2928 4 do. issued to Phyn, Ellice and Inglis.

All persons concerned are therefore called upon to shew cause why new Certificates should not be issued agreeably to the said application.

april 14 eo6w

Imported in the ship Phœnix,

Richard Grice, master, from Amsterdam,
A quantity of Lintseed Oil, and
Two cases low priced Linen Checks

FOR SALE BY

George Pennock.

april 19. cotf

BRANDY.

The Cargo of the Danish Brig Concord,

FROM CETTE,

Will commence landing this day, at Smith's street wharf.

200 pipes 4th proof
160 do 1st do. } Choice Brandy
Provence white Wine, in pipes
Hazlenuts and Filberts, in sacks
A few Almonds, Raisins, &c.

For Sale by

Peter Blight.

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

200,000 lbs. Java Coffee, in sacks
Old Batavia Arrack, in pipes
Mace and Cloves, in boxes
120 hhds. Jamaica Sugar
50 do. do. Rum
Port Wine, in pipes, hhds. and qr. casks
Madeira, London particular, in pipes, very superior

april 18. d2w eot17M

132

66

WILL BE SOLD,

On Thurſday next at 7 o'clock in the Evening at the Merchants Coffee-House.

THE SLOOP

HARRIOT.

Now lying at Meſſrs. Willing & Francis's Wharf burthen 75 tons, three years old, well found and calculated for a Coaſter.

CONNELLY, & Co. Auctioneers.

may 8 dts.

For Sale, or Charter.

THE SHIP

LIBERTY,

LAYING at Vine Street Wharf—burthen per regiſter two hundred and eighty-two tons. This veſſel has been about eighteen months off the ſtocks, and lately returned from a voyage to Holland. She is a prime ſailer, can be armed with leſs diſadvantage to her ſtowage than any veſſel in this port and may be ſea at a moderate expence. Apply to

JOHN SKYRIN,

Landenberger's Wharf.

may 5 dtw

JUST ARRIVED,

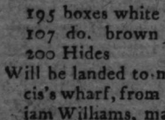
In the brig Gayoſo, capt. Bingham, from St. Martins

A quantity of SALT,

of an excellent quality

A few groce Porter Bottles, new

And twenty caſks Vinegar



And the ſaid

BRIG,

Alſo, FOR SALE,

Enquire of

Jehu Hollingſworth & Co.

No. 22, Little Water ſtreet, South.

april 20. §

FOR SALE.

195 boxes white } Havannah Sugar
107 do. brown }
200 Hides

Will be landed to-morrow, at Willings and Francis's wharf, from on board the brig Active, William Williams, maſter.

ALSO,

The ſaid Brig for ſale,

And may take in immediately after diſcharged.

Apply to

Jehu Hollingſworth & Co.

march 30. §

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP

DOMINICK TERRY,

John Fleming, *Maſter,*

Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to

Jeſſe & Robert Waln.

February 26 §

FOR SALE,

A Houſe and 12 elegant Building Lots in Germantown.

ON Monday the 14th inſtant at 3 o'clock P. M. will be ſold by public auction on the premiſes.

The firſt Houſe in the village of Germantown ſituated on the right hand ſide of the Road leading from Philadelphia. Alſo 12 building lots adjoining the ſame, each containing 50 feet on front on the Germantown road, and extending 400 feet on depth.

N. B. A plan of the above lots may be ſeen previous to the day of ſale by applying to

FOOTMAN & Co. *Auctioneers*

May 7.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO.

WALKER & KENNEDY,

No. 73, South Front-ſtreet.

HAVE FOR SALE,

50 Hogſheads Virginia Tobacco, of Frederickſburg and Falmouth Inſpections.

30 Hogſheads ditto of Richmond inſpection.

may 8. eod6t

Horſes on Sale.

Several valuable Horſes to be Sold, Which are perfectly well broke for either Ladies or Gentlemen; trials of them are allowed.

Apply to *T. SWANN*

at his Riding School Market-ſtreet, which is open every day for the purpoſe of teaching the art of Horſemanſhip, and the breaking and training of Horſes.

may 4. *3t

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,

Having entered into partnerſhip under the firm of

Alexander J. Miller & Co.

INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholeſale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general aſſortment of *India, German, Iriſh, French* and *Britiſh* Mannfactures for ſale, on advantageous terms for caſh or a ſhort credit.

February 19 §tf

JUST RECEIVED,

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE,

And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,

110 hhds. Coffee

46 tierces do.
100 barrels do.
100 bags do
110 hogſheads of Muſcovado Sugar
80 barrels of do.
40 hogſheads of Molaſſes
4 bales of Cotton
2 hogſheads of Cocoa

WILLINGS & FRANCIS,

Penn-ſtreet.

march 12. §

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-ſtreet,

The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,

John Green, commander, from Bengal,

Conſiſting of

Baſtas, of various qualities and prices,

Coſſaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Siſſerſoy
Piniaſcoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Perſians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

100 tons SUGAR

90,000 lb. PEPPER.

Willings & Francis.

The Piece Goods

Of the Ganges are now open to ſale at that commodious ſtore the north weſt corner of Market and Fourth-ſtreets.

Alſo—A few Bales of Madraſs Hkfs. of elegant patterns and beſt colours.

February 8. dtf

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN purſuance of the Act of Congreſs paſſed on the ſixth day of July one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act paſſed on the fifteenth day of December, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-ſeven, entitled "An Act to poſtpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties impoſed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the firſt day of July enſuing, the ſeveral Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every ſkin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or ſheet or piece of Paper, upon which ſhall be written or printed any or either of the inſtruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls.	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admiſſion, enrolment or regiſtry of any Counſellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the ſaid Offices, ſhall ſo far as relates to the payment of the duty aforeſaid, be a ſufficient admiſſion in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the ſaid offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the ſeal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military ſervices)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any ſuch grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military ſervices)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Reſpondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or diſcharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other teſtamentary inſtrument, or for any ſhare or part of a perſonal eſtate divided by force of any ſtatute of diſtributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the perſon deceaſed, the amount whereof ſhall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and ſhall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof ſhall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and ſhall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further ſum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional ſum of	1		
Any Policy of Inſurance or inſtrument in nature thereof, on any ſhip, veſſel or goods inſured from one diſtrict to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the ſum for which Inſurance is made ſhall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the ſum inſured ſhall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature ſoever, that ſhall paſs the ſeal of any Court, other than ſuch as it may be the duty of the Clerk of ſuch Court to furniſh for the uſe of the United States or ſome particular ſtate,		50	
Any Bond, bill ſingle or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promiſſory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any ſtate, or for their uſe reſpectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thouſand dollars,		50	
And if above one thouſand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes ſhall be payable at or within ſixty days, ſuch bonds or notes ſhall be ſubject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforeſaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thouſand dollars,		20	
If above one thouſand dollars,		30	
Any Notes iſſued by the banks now eſtabliſhed, or that may hereafter be eſtabliſhed within the United States, other than the notes of ſuch of the ſaid Banks as ſhall agree to an annual compoſition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by ſuch Banks, to their Stockholders reſpectively, according to the following ſcale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			0
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Proteſt or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid penſion, or to obtain or ſell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military ſervices performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Cuſtoms or duties, for leſs than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thouſand dollars,	2		
For more than two thouſand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one diſtrict to another diſtrict of the United States, not being in the ſame State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any caſe required by law, (except in caſes of goods and chattels diſtrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal proceſs by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Inſurance Company, of a ſhare in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforeſaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inſpectors and other Officers of Inſpection, in the ſeveral Diſtricts, Surveys and Diviſions of the United States, and by ſuch other perſons as ſhall from time to time be ſpecially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Diſtricts for that purpoſe.

III.

The Supervisors of the ſeveral Diſtricts will, prior to the firſt day of July enſuing, and as ſoon as may be practicable, mark or ſtamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the ſaid duties; Or ſtamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates preſcribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inſpector, Officer of Inſpection, or other perſon appointed for the diſtribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Diſtricts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

March 10. *Secretary of the Treaſury.*

JAMES HUMPHREYS,

BEING encouraged by a number of gentlemen in the mercantile line, to undertake the publiſhing of a Price Current in this city, and they having engaged to give him every aſſiſtance in their power to render it accurate and uſeful,

PROPOSES TO PRINT BY SUBSCRIPTION,

The Philadelphia Price Current,

And Market Day Advertiſer.

To be publiſhed every Wedneſday and Saturday morning, on the following conditions.

It will be printed on four pages quarto. It will contain the Prices Current (wholeſale) at Philadelphia, with the duties on each article—The Prices Current at Boſton, New-York, Charleſton, and other parts of the United States, with the Prices Current at London, the Weſt Indies and elſewhere as often as they can be had accurate and to be relied on. The rates of inſurance—the price of ſtocks—courſe of exchange, &c. &c. Likewiſe a regular account of entries, inward and outward—with ſuch marine and other intelligence as ſhall be thought uſeful and important—and the remainder of the paper will be appropriated to advertiſements.

The price to ſubſcribers within the city and liberties, to whom it will be delivered at their houſes, will be Four Dollars per annum—Two dollars at the expiration of a month from its publication, and the remainder at the end of the year. Subſcribers at a greater diſtance will have it ſent them agreeable to their directions—to pay two dollars at the time of ſubſcribing, and the remainder at the end of the year.

The publication ſhall commence as ſoon as a ſufficient number have ſubſcribed to pay the expence of conducting it.

☞ It is from the advice and to gratify the wiſh of a number of mercantile gentlemen that the printer propoſes publiſhing this Price Current in a quarto ſize in preference to any other. And it is propoſed to embrace the Prices Current with ſuch other matter as may be moſt material to ſend abroad in the firſt two pages—appropriating the other two to ſuch matters as may be more immediately domeſtic, and to advertiſements.

Subſcriptions are received by ſaid Humphries, at his Printing Office, No. 74, North Third-ſtreet, and Mr. Z. Poulſon, jun. at his office in Cheſnut-ſtreet, and at the Philadelphia library.

Philadelphia, April 14. ſtf

For Sale,

A CONVENIENT well built ſecond hand Light Waggon, hung on Jacks with glaſſes and blinds in the doors, with or without harneſs.—Enquire of Peter Umerickhouſe, Arch, below Sixth ſtreet, or the ſubſcriber in Germantown.

CASPAR W. HAINES.

april 2 *23w3w

Freſh Teas.

Juſt Imported, in the ſhip Delaware,

Captain Cooper, from Canton,

And For Sale, by

SAMUEL HOWELL,

At his Compting Houſe, No. 54, Cheſnut-ſtreet,

AND BY

SAM. E. HOWELL,

At his Compting Houſe, Crooked billet wharf,

Bohea, Souchong, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, and Imperial TEAS.

ALSO,

China Ware, aſſorted; black and coloured Luteſtrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Caſſia, large garden and common Fans, ſattin and luteſtring Umbrellas, whale-bone ſticks.

They have alſo For Sale,

Ell wide Perſians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.

march 8. §

Now Opening,

At WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,

No. 72, Cheſnut Street,

A general aſſortment of Horſeman's Piſtols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.

ALSO ON HAND,

Saddles, Bridles, Holſters, Half Covers, Light Horſeman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harneſs, &c.

april 9 dtf

City Commiſſioner's Office,

January 12th, 1798.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE CITIZENS.

THE following arrangement is made by the ſaid commiſſioners, for cleanſing the ſtreets, &c.

Diſtrict No. 1.—From the north ſide of Vine ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Mulberry ſtreet; to be under the ſuperintendance of Nicholas Hicks.

2. From the ſouth ſide of Mulbrry ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtrreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of William Moulder.

3. From the ſouth ſide of Cheſnut ſtreet to the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Joſeph Claypoole.

4. From the north ſide of Spruce ſtreet, to the ſouth ſide of Cedar ſtreet, to be under the ſuperintendance of Hugh Roberts.

☞ When pumps are out of order ſouth of High-ſtreet, pleaſe apply to Thomas Dixey, at the corner of South and Fifth-ſtreets, or Godfrey Gebler, in Fourth, near Cheſnut-ſtreet; and north of High ſtreet, to Dixey and Dehaven, in Saſſafras-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh-ſtreets.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 30th. 1798.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by an act of Congreſs paſſed on the 19th day of March, 1798, the following alterations and amendments have been made to the act paſſed on the 6th day of July 1797, entitled "An act laying duties on ſtamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I.

The ſtamp duties on debentures or certificates for the drawback of Cuſtoms or duties on Imports are repealed.

II.

A diſcount at the rate of ſeven and one half per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervisors or Inſpectors reſpectively, to any perſons other than Officers of the Revenue, who may purchaſe at one time or procure to be ſtamped, any quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon which the duties ſhall amount to Ten Dollars or upwards.

III.

Stamped Paper, will be provided and ſold at the rates preſcribed by law, without any additional charge or expenſe on account of the price of Paper; but for ſtamped Parchment or Vellum, an additional price will be demanded at the rate of Fifty Cents for each ſkin of Parchment, or Two Hundred Cents for each ſkin of Vellum of medium ſize, which may be furniſhed at the expenſe of the United States and proportionally for any leſſer quantity.

Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treaſury.

WANTED,

APPROVED BILLS on Amſterdam—for which caſh will be given at the rate of thirty ſeven cents per guilder. Enquire of the Caſhier of the Bank of the United States. § april 23.

LANDING,

From on board the ſhip Elizabeth, captain Paiſlie, from Batavia,

And FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBER,

400,000 wt. Java COFFEE

300 caniſters SUGAR, of a ſuperior quality

ALSO,

A quantity of SAPAN WOOD

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

april 17. §

THOMAS & JOSHUA FISHER,

HAVE FOR SALE,

At No. 5, Dock-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge,

China ware rankeen dining ſets, tea and coffee cups and ſaucers

Nankeens, black ſattins and taffities

Pungem cloths, choppah romalls, and bandannoes

China and Engliſh umbrellas,

Together with a general aſſortment of European Goods—among which are

Scots thread in boxes

6d. 8d. 10d. 12d and 20d. nails

Shot—T. Crowley ſteel, Spaniſh brown and white lead

Engliſh ſcythes 42 to 50 inches

ALSO,

112 barrells of kiln dryed Indian corn meal.

A commodious Store in Dock-ſtreet,

No. 7, to be let, three ſtories high, ſuitable for any buſineſs.

4th mo. 5th §tf

SALT PETRE.

One hundred kegs of refined Salt Petre,

For Sale by the Subſcribers.

James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher,

No. 13, Arch Street.

march 31 4tawtf

JOSEPH RICARDO,

OF this City, Merchant, has aſſigned his property for the benefit of his Creditors, to James C. Fiſher, Samuel W. Fiſher, and Thomas Wilſon.

All perſons who have demands are requeſted to furniſh their accounts without delay—and thoſe indebted to make immediate payment to the Subſcribers, acting Aſſignees.

James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher.

No. 13, Arch Street.

march 31 4tawtf

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inſt. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-ſtreet—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for regiſtering and examining in theſe, the City of Waſhington, No. 11. and Patterſon Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in moſt of the Lotteries authoriſed by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The buſineſs of a BROKER, in buying and ſelling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, diſcounting Bills and Notes of Hand, ſale of Lands, Houſes, &c. &c. will be duly attended to,

WM. BLACKBURN.

b November 11. §

JUST RECEIVED.

And for ſale by W. Young, corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreet, M. Carey 118 High-ſtreet T. Dobſon, 41 South Second-ſtreet and the Bookſellers generally,

(Price 5-8ths of a Dollar.)

BEACON HILL,

A *Local Poem*, hiſtoric and deſcriptive:

By a Lady of Boſton.

ANALYSIS OF BOOK I.

Alluſion to the ſurrounding Proſpect—Invocation to the River and ſylvan Deities—to the Hiſtoric Muſe—Fiction diſcarded—Dedication to Waſhington—The Action opens at the Retreat of the Columbians from Bunker's Hill—General Howe—The Memory of his Brother—Death of Warren—Perſonification of Fortune and Fame—Waſhington at Mount Vernon—called to the chief Command—Formation of the Columbian Camp at Cambridge—Natural, moral, or political Hiſtory of the ſeveral States—Their commanding Officers—Siege of Boſton—Its Suſſerings—Negotiation for the ſafe Retreat of the Britiſh Army—Its Departure—Appointment of Congreſs—Declaration of Independence—Character of the Columbian Soldier—The Poet's prophetic Apoſtrophe to the Progreſs of Freedom throughout the World.

march 30. §

To be Let,

(And poſſeſſion given on the 1ſt of May)

A genteel three ſtory brick Houſe,

22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and ſtables, at preſent in the tenure of Major JACKSON. Enquire at 187 South Third ſtreet.

april 2. §

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

(Price 25 Cents)

Reflections on Monroe's View

OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,

As publiſhed in the

GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,

Under the ſignature of

SCIPIO,

In which the Commercial Warfare *of France is traced to the* French Faction in this Country, *as its Source, and the Motives of Oppoſition, &c.*

The following Certificates of

FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES

STANDING on the Books of the treaſury, were forwarded for London by the ſhip William Penn, Captain Joſiah, which hath been captured, and the Certificates ſuppoſed to be loſt, viz:

3164. 82. Deferred debt, in the name of Rev. Edward Giddy, of Thredrea, in Cornwall, Great Britain, dated June 2, 1797. Certificate No. 10,072.

8021. 15. Six per Cent. Stock, in the name of Edward Horne, of Bevis mount, Hants, Great Britain, dated May 30, 1797. No. 15196.

3620. 50. Deferred Debt, in the name of William Manning, of Ormſby, in the county of Norfolk, in England, dated July 10, 1797. No. 10199.

20183. 72. Three per Cent. Stock, in the name of Jannet Mathew, of Upper Seymour ſtreet, London, Widow, dated October 31, 1797. No. 11820.

For the renewal of the above Certificates, application is intended to be made at the ſaid office of the Treaſury of the United States,—and all perſons concerned are deſired to take notice.

ALSO—IN THE SAME VESSEL,

Fifteen ſhares Stock of the Bank of United States, in the name of William Manning, of Ormſby, county of Norfolk, England, viz. Three Certificates for five ſhares each, dated January 1, 1797. No. 25982, 25983, 25984.

For the renewal of which, application is meant to be made to the ſaid Bank of the United States,—and all perſons concerned therein are deſired to take notice.

JN. VAUGHAN.

Philadelphia, may 4. §6w

The following Certificates of Shares

IN the North American Land Company, ſtanding on the Books of ſaid Company in the name of Daniel Liſter, of Hackney, in the county of Middleſex, England—viz. No. 2151, repreſenting 13096 to 13105, ten ſhares—No. 2150—13066 to 13075, ten ſhares—No. 2149—13056 to 13065, ten ſhares—No. 2148—11509 to 11518, ten ſhares—No. 2147—11471 to 11480—Amounting to Forty Shares, were forwarded for London by the ſhip William Penn, which having been captured, ſaid certificates are ſuppoſed to be loſt; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Board of the ſaid company.

Daniel Neal Liſter.

may 1 *d6w

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

22 bales ſuperior Madraſs blue Cloths

Carolina Indigo, firſt quality

A few bales Baftas, Coſſaes, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON

Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes

Jamaica and Bengal } RUM

april 20 §

LANDING,

From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

1600 bags prime Sugar,

800 do. Ginger

30 bales low priced piece Goods.

John Miller, Jun.

march 3 §

TO BE SOLD,

40,939 acres of Land.

IN Greene County, Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, on the waters of Fiſh and Wheeling Creeks and Ten Mile Run.

Theſe Lands are fertile and well timbered, and abound in Coal; they were ſold ten years ago for five ſhillings per acre; patented early in 1787, except 3700 acres, which were patented in 1792; part of them were ſurveyed in 1783. The tract is between the Ohio and Monongahela, very convenient to water carriage, about 19 miles from the town of Waſhington, from 14 to 16 from the village of Greeneſburgh and Wheeling.

On payment of one fourth of the purchaſe money, a reaſonable credit will be given for the reſidue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21. §

TO BE SOLD,

26,780 acres of Land,

IN the State of New York, between the northern bounds of Pennſylvania and the Suſquehanna now, or late in the townſhips of Hamden and Warren and county of Warren.

Theſe Lands, from their quality and ſituation, are a very deſirable object for any man who means to inveſt his money to advantage.

On payment of one third of the purchaſe money, a reaſonable credit will be given for the reſidue. Enquire of the Printer.

april 21. §

Saliſbury Eſtate.

THE Subſcriber, propoſing to contract his buſineſs, offers this Eſtate for ſale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blaſt and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good griſt Mill, with two pair of ſtones; alſo a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with theſe various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpoſe of caſting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thouſand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the beſt Hay and Paſture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is ſuperior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of ſixty-nine guns lately made, although ſome of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The ſituation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the ſtate of Connecticut, and only 80 miles from ſeveral landings on the Hudſon's river, and having every advantage that can reſult from a plenty of water iſſuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other uſeful purpoſes. The purchaſer can be accommodated with all the ſtock and utenſils, and have poſſeſſion on or before the firſt of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blaſt immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with ſome coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joſeph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Eſq. one of the Repreſentatives in Congreſs for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premiſes, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

For Sale,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, NO 10, CHESNUT STREET,

11 Caſks of Carolina Indigo,

Which will be ſold on reaſonable terms on a ſhort credit.

Robert Henderſon.

april 2 mw&s4w

Notice—Agreeably to charter,

Is hereby given to the members of "the corporation for the relief of poor and diſtreſſed preſbyterian miniſters and the poor and diſtreſſed widows and children of preſbyterian miniſters," that a meeting of ſaid corporation is to be holden, on the 16th day of May next, at 4 o'clock P. M. in the ſecond preſbyterian church in the city of Philadelphia, for the diſpatch of all ſuch buſineſs as may then be brought before the board.

ASHBEL GREEN,

Secretary of the Corporation.

April 7. 12awt16m